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with me to the camp, and yesterday they were interred in a secluded valley close to the camp, where they will not be disturbed when we quit the country. They were followed to the grave by numerous officers and men. I had a quiet coffin made to put him in, which I did with my own hands, assisted by his servant, and fastened him down myself, taking, alas ! a sorrowful, long farewell of one whom I much loved and respected. I have also made arrangements for his grave being banked up, to preserve it. I cut off some of his hair, which I now enclose. His effects, rings, &c., will be forwarded to England by the first opportunity. I have allowed nothing to be disposed of, as his family, I dare say, will like to keep all his things as tokens of the memory of one who, I am sure, must have been a good son."

**HOME FRUITS OF VICTORY.**—A letter from London, in one of our papers says :—" Over £96,000 (nearly half a million dollars) have been collected for the relief of the widows and children of the deceased and wounded soldiers in this war. Half of the aristocracy are in mourning for the death of kinsmen in the Crimea, and every third person I meet is in mourning " We have heard the number of widows alone in Great Britain from this war, reckoned at over ten thousand.

**EFFECT ON HOME TRADE.**—"Trade," says a London letter-writer, " suffers dreadfully. The West-end (fashionable part of London) shops are literally deserted. All fancy sales are at an end ; and for the same cause the usual quantity of amusements is curtailed." So it must be, probably to a still greater extent, both in France and in Russia.

**A SOLDIER'S MOTHERLESS BOY.**—A very sad sight was presented here, (Birmingham, Eng.,) when the troops were first ordered out. At the gate, on a post, stood a little boy weeping bitterly, and, as the regiment rode out, gazing wistfully into each soldier's face. At last the rear-guard came, and as a stalwart dragoon drew near, the child called out, " Father ! oh, father ! " The soldier stopped his horse, and caught the boy in his arms. " Oh, father," the little creature sobbed, " mother is dead, and you are going away, and what can I do without you ? " The poor father held his child for a moment longer, and then with a terrible look of agony he set him down, and fell into the ranks with his comrades. The boy was taken by a kind-hearted witness of that painful scene, and placed in a school in Birmingham. The other day came tidings of his father's death at the battle of the Alma. God help the orphan !

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### HOW TO PROMOTE PEACE.

A warm-hearted friend, far down in Georgia, sympathizing fully in our cause, and breathing on the subject a spirit which we should be glad to see shared by Christians in every part of the land, writes to us in the following strain :—

You lament, in nearly every number of the *Advocate*, the disposition of *Christians* to look towards force as the establisher of institutions, and the arbiter of differences ; and your proofs that all these could be sustained by a pacific course, are as numerous as they are constantly forgotten or scorned. The " cold dull ear " of pulpits, of associations, and of communities, will not attend to your illustrations, and the fiery car of warfare still rolls on now, as it has in all past ages.

But your appeals to the Christian Ministry about their glaring inconsistencies being attended with no definite point or philosophic deduction as to *what is necessary to be done* by the Churches, cannot arrest attention, and move to exertion. After exciting pity at the folly and ravages of war, it

leaves the people without any course by which to steer; anything definite and specific to be done.

Now peace, like charity, must begin at home, and become a vital principle in the hearts of the people. In order to this, what is so requisite as the love of man for man, which presupposes that of nation for nation? If the people compelled the English and French, the Russian and Turkish rulers, to wage the present war, this fact is demonstrative that it is only in the subject-people's hearts that Peace can establish its reign.

What, then, are the drawbacks to social peace? Is it not that want of brotherly *equality* which reigns so much in Europe, and there founds monarchies, nobilities, and other grades of lower castes? Even in the United States, do we not find essentially the same thing founded on the *elite* of fashion, the *etiquette* of various grades, and the inferior classes of middle and poor castes which imitate them?

Now, to induce love, there ought to be no inequality of acceptance. Christ united all as the children of one common Father, and said that the chief among men is their servant. This is not confined to Churches, but is applicable also to political and social relations. Until men obey this plain and vital injunction, the existence of this incongruity would banish that intensity of social love which alone can confirm friendship between nations. The friends of peace, therefore, should utterly renounce and denounce all fashion and useless etiquette.

Will you be kind enough to inform your readers how it was that the pulpits united with the people in embroiling Europe? Every Gospel minister knows his God is the God alone of peace; that his commands of love to "neighbor," "stranger," and even "enemy," include a thorough and lasting purification of the soul. Yet they blindly advocate the horrors of war, by using their powerful influence to precipitate the terrible conflict. As rational men, therefore, we are left without any key to the interpretation of their conduct in this respect, short of supposing them taken possession of by Satan!

We think our friend is rather hard upon Ministers of the Gospel; but it would be far wiser, and far more consistent for them to remove the occasion of such strictures, than to complain of those who make them with so much truth and reason to justify their severity.

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#### VIEWES OF EMINENT MEN ON PEACE.

DR. ARNOLD.—*Progress of pacific sentiments.*—For the last five and twenty years, nations have been learning more and more to appreciate the evils of war. They have found out, more than they ever did before, the blessings of free and friendly intercourse with each other, and they have become aware that the interruption of these by war, is mostly a mere evil; that war answers to nobody; that with an infinity of crime and suffering during its progress, its results are to all parties unsatisfactory; that they are mostly nothing but a compromise, produced by mutual exhaustion; that the object aimed at, utterly unworthy as it was of the sacrifices made to purchase it, is for the most part not unpurchased after all. Comparing, too, the progress of mankind during the last twenty-five years with the twenty years of war which preceded them, men have observed how fatally war checks internal improvement; how all social evils thrive unchecked during its continuance, because the whole energies of the nation are turned to outward objects, and she has neither time nor interest to bestow on watching her domestic condition. A statesman, therefore, who provokes a war now, is far more inexcusable than he ever could have been before; he is sinning in spite of knowledge; he